

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are allowed.

Claims 18, 15, and 29 are objected to.

Claims 10-17, 19-24, and 26-28 are rejected.

Arguments

Rejection of Claims 10-17 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643

The Examiner rejected Claims 10-17 as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643. The Applicant disagrees with this ground of rejection.

Claim 10 claims the element of having "video image information and copy protection information associated with a plurality of display formats". The claimed copy protection information is used for "determining display formats available for at least one of: (i) recording said video image information; and (ii) reproducing said recorded video image information". The claimed copy protection information is also used for "adaptively selecting a display format in response to said decoded copy protection information". Support for the claimed elements of Claim 10 are in the specification on page 6, lines 4-29, page 7, lines 10-22, and in other places. These claimed elements are neither disclosed nor suggested in Kanota or Mishina, alone or in combination.

A. As stated above, Claim 10 claims an element decoding copy protection information where such copy protection information comprises data used for "determining the display formats available for at least one of (i) recording said video image information; and (ii) reproducing said recorded video image information." The Examiner cites to a section of Kanota describing the operation of copy protection detector 25, controller 26, encoder 27, and mixer 28 in view of copyright information signal S₁ and copy generation signals S₂, as to anticipate this claimed feature. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's assertion.

Kanota describes S₁ as part of a signal that determines if, "a video signal is subject to copyright," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 11-15). Similarly, Kanota describes S₂ as information that determines if, "a signal generation of a video signal may be recorded," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 16-20). Neither of these signals S₁ nor S₂ disclose or suggest that such copy protection information is used for "determining the display formats available for at least one of (i) recording said video image information; and (ii) reproducing said recorded video image information," as claimed in Claim 10. Kanota describes the use of S₁ and S₂ in controlling the copying of video information, not the specific display formats available to record video information in, or to reproduce such recorded video as claimed in Claim 10.

The Examiner responds in the Office Action regarding S₁ and S₂ by stating that Kanota discloses a copy control for a video signal with copyright signals as superimposed bits in the VBID data of the video signal. Specifically, the Examiner cites to Kanota, "wherein the first bit represents the aspect ratio of the viewable picture that may be displayed from the video signal (e.g., an aspect ratio of 16:9 or an aspect ratio 4:3; and the second bit indicates that a standard system or a letter box system," (Kanota, col. 14, lines 14-24). Applicant notes that Kanota's description of VBID data is used as a means of identifying transmitted video data, not as, "copy protection information associated with a plurality of display formats".

Kanota specifically identifies the aspect ratio information and standard/letter box system as, "the identifying data (the A field) constitutes discrimination data related to the picture signal transmission system" (Kanota, col. 14, lines 16-18). That is, this part of the VBID is used for identifying the contents of a video data, where the S₁ and S₂ control whether a copy can be made of video data for a specific display format. This however does not disclose or suggest such copy signals S₁ and S₂ indicate data, "used for determining display formats available for at least one of: (i) recording said video image information; and (ii) reproducing said recording video information" as claimed in Claim 10.

In addition, the Examiner writes in the Office Action that, "Kanota teaches that S₁ and S₂ are copy generation signals and depending on the display format, the copy generation signals are superimposed in the VBI lines. Kanota suggests

that the copy generation may vary according to display format. Depending on the display format chosen, the superposition of the copy generation of signals S₁ and S₂ are determined." In actuality, Kanota discloses that the, "copyright information and copy generation signals may be superimposed in the non-picture portion of an NTSC signal, a PAL signal, or a high definition (HD) signal," (Kanota, col. 7, lines 22-24). That is, Kanota places information about copy protection in different places of a video signal depending on the color standard such as NTSC, PAL, ATSC used for the video signal. The placement of this information has nothing to do with determining available display formats, as claimed in Claim 10.

Therefore, Kanota, or Mishina, alone or in combination neither disclose nor suggest that such video data, or corresponding copy protection information is "associated with a plurality of display formats".

B. Examiner in the rejection acknowledges that Kanota does not disclose or suggest that claimed element of, "adaptively selecting a display format for displaying said video image on a recording medium in response to said decoded copy protection information". Applicant agrees with the Examiner's conclusion.

Examiner then cites to Mishina as disclosing this element of Claim 10. Hence, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to combine Kanota with the teachings of Mishina in order anticipate the claimed features of Claim 10. Applicant disagrees.

Examiner specifically cites to a copy flag in a video manager table of a DVD video directory which is used to inhibit copying (Mishina, col. 10, lines 51-53) and that the video manager table also has additional information recorded in a video title set information table (VTSI_MAT) 98. This information indicates if a DVD is to be played back in a letter box format, pan and scan format, or if a conversion is required to be done in either a letter box or pan and scan format (Mishina, col. 31, line 38 to col. 33, line 14). Applicant notes that the cited to sections of Mishina, as with Kanota, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to copy prevention flag in the video manager operates with the letterbox or pan and scan information to anticipate the claimed features of Claim 10.

Mishina does not indicate that the copy inhibiting flag operates with or in view of the letterbox and/or pan and scan modes that is disclosed in Mishina, in the manner suggested by the Examiner. The letterbox and pan and scan modes in Mishina are used for controlling effectively controlling the playback of a DVD. Specifically, Mishina discloses that a DVD is in either a 3/4 or 9/16 aspect ratio (Mishina, col. 32, lines 28-30). If it is determined that a DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio, the system will "prevent the letter box converter 204 from converting the data into letter box format," (Mishina, col. 32, lines 35-37), as well of a pan and scan process (Mishina, col. 32, lines 38-42).

If a DVD is in a 9/16 aspect ratio, Mishina describes a process where it determines whether an conversion should be done, if a user specifies that the DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio and whether the material to be played back is in a pan ad scan format, (Mishina, col. 32, lines 44-64). Mishina nor Kanota, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to processes of letterbox or pan and scan by the Examiner represent copy protection information that is used for "adaptively selecting a display format for display said video image" as, claimed in Claim 10.

C. The Examiner additionally cites to the copy flag in Mishina as anticipating, "adaptively selecting a display format for displaying said video image on a recording medium in response to said decoded copy protection information" element of Claim 10, which the Examiner states is not disclosed or suggested in Kanota. Specifically, the Examiner writes in the Office Action mailed on January 14, 2005 that Mishina discloses, "a flag indicating whether or not the DVD video directory inhibits copying is written," (Office Action, page 4, first paragraph). Applicant notes that the Claim 10 is concerned with the, "selecting a display format for displaying said video image information in response to said decoded copy protection information." Hence, the copy protection information in Claim 10 is used for selecting a display format for display, not for simply "inhibiting copying" as cited to by the Examiner in Mishina.

Applicant submits that the copy flag of from Mishina, when combined with the disclosure or suggestions of Kanota, do not anticipate the claimed elements of Claim 10.

For the forgoing reasons given above, Applicant submits that Claim 10 is patentable. Applicant requests that the Examiner remove the rejection to this claim. In addition, Applicant submits that Claims 11-16 are patentable, as such claims depend on Claim 10. Applicant requests the removal of the rejection to these claims, as well.

Rejection of Claims 19-23 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643

The Examiner rejected Claims 19-23 as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643. The Applicant disagrees with this ground of rejection.

Claim 19 has claimed features neither suggested nor disclosed, alone or in combination, in Kanota or Mishina. Specifically, Claim 19 has, "copy protection information comprises information for determining the display formats available for recording said video image information." This type of copy protection information is not disclosed nor suggested in Kanota or Mishina, alone or in combination.

A. As stated above, Claim 19 claims an element decoding copy protection information where such copy protection information comprises data used for "determining the display formats available for recording said video image information". Examiner cites to a section of Kanota describing the operation of copy protection detector 25, controller 26, encoder 27, and mixer 28 in view of copyright information signal S₁ and copy generation signals S₂, as to anticipate this claimed feature. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's assertion.

Kanota describes S₁ as part of a signal that determines if, "a video signal is subject to copyright," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 11-15). Similarly, Kanota describes S₂ as information that determines if, "a signal generation of a video signal may be recorded," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 16-20). Neither of these signals S₁ nor S₂ disclose

or suggest that such copy protection information is used for "determining the display formats available for recording said video image information," as claimed in Claim 19. Kanota describes the use of S₁ and S₂ in controlling the copying of video information, not the specific display formats available to record video information as claimed in Claim 19.

The Examiner writes in the Office Action regarding S₁ and S₂ by stating that Kanota discloses a copy control for a video signal with copyright signals as superimposed bits in the VBID data of the video signal. Specifically, the Examiner cites to Kanota, "wherein the first bit represents the aspect ratio of the viewable picture that may be displayed from the video signal (e.g., an aspect ratio of 16:9 or an aspect ratio 4:3; and the second bit indicates that a standard system or a letter box system," (Kanota, col. 14, lines 14-24). Applicant notes that Kanota's description of VBID data is used as a means of identifying transmitted video data, not as, "copy protection information comprises information for determining the display formats available for recording said video image information".

Kanota specifically identifies the aspect ratio information and standard/letter box system as, "the identifying data (the A field) constitutes discrimination data related to the picture signal transmission system" (Kanota, col. 14, lines 16-18). That is, this part of the VBID is used for identifying the contents of a video data, where the S₁ and S₂ control whether a copy can be made of video data for a specific display format. This however does not disclose or suggest such copy signals S₁ and S₂ indicate data, "for determining display formats available for recording said video image information" as claimed in Claim 19.

In addition, the Examiner writes in the Office Action that, "Kanota teaches that S₁ and S₂ are copy generation signals and depending on the display format, the copy generation signals are superimposed in the VBI lines. Kanota suggests that the copy generation may vary according to display format. Depending on the display format chosen, the superposition of the copy generation of signals S₁ and S₂ are determined," (Office Action, page 10, last paragraph). In actuality, Kanota discloses that the, "copyright information and copy generation signals may be superimposed in the non-picture portion of an NTSC signal, a PAL signal, or a high definition (HD) signal," (Kanota, col. 7, lines 22-24). That is, Kanota places

information about copy protection in different places of a video signal depending on the color standard such as NTSC, PAL, ATSC (HD) used for broadcasting the video signal. The placement of this information has nothing to do with determining available display formats, as claimed in Claim 19.

Therefore, Kanota, or Mishina, alone or in combination neither disclose nor suggest that such video data, or corresponding copy protection information is "information for determining the display formats available for recording said video image information" as claimed in Claim 19.

B. Examiner in the rejection acknowledges that Kanota does not disclose or suggest that claimed element of, "adaptively selecting a display format for recording said video image on a recording medium in response to said decoded copy protection information". Applicant agrees with the Examiner's conclusion.

Examiner then cites to Mishina as disclosing this element of Claim 19. Hence, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to combine Kanota with the teachings of Mishina in order anticipate the claimed features of Claim 19. Applicant disagrees.

Examiner specifically cites to a copy flag in a video manager table of a DVD video directory which is used to inhibit copying (Mishina, col. 10, lines 51-53) and that the video manager table also has additional information recorded in a video title set information table (VTSI_MAT) 98. This information indicates if a DVD is to be played back in a letter box format, pan and scan format, or if a conversion is required to be done in either a letter box or pan and scan format (Mishina, col. 31, line 38 to col. 33, line 14). Applicant notes that the cited to sections of Mishina, as with Kanota, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to copy prevention flag in the video manager operates with the letterbox or pan and scan information to anticipate the claimed features of Claim 19.

Mishina does not indicate that the copy inhibiting flag operates with or in view of the letterbox and/or pan and scan modes that is disclosed in Mishina, in the manner suggested by the Examiner. The letterbox and pan and scan modes in Mishina are used for controlling effectively controlling the playback of a DVD.

Specifically, Mishina discloses that a DVD is in either a 3/4 or 9/16 aspect ratio (Mishina, col. 32, lines 28-30). If it is determined that a DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio, the system will "prevent the letter box converter 204 from converting the data into letter box format," (Mishina, col. 32, lines 35-37), as well of a pan and scan process (Mishina, col. 32, lines 38-42).

If a DVD is in a 9/16 aspect ratio, Mishina describes a process where it determines whether an conversion should be done, if a user specifies that the DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio and whether the material to be played back is in a pan ad scan format, (Mishina, col. 32, lines 44-64). Mishina nor Kanota, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to processes of letterbox or pan and scan by the Examiner represent copy protection information that is used for "adaptively selecting a display format for recording said video image" as, claimed in Claim 19.

For the forgoing reasons given above, Applicant submits that Claim 19 is patentable. Applicant requests that the Examiner remove the rejection to this claim. In addition, Applicant submits that Claims 20-23 are patentable, as such claims depend on Claim 19. Applicant requests the removal of the rejection to these claims, as well.

Rejection of Claim 24 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643 and in further view of Tsukamoto et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,796,828

The Examiner rejected Claim 24 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable under Kanota et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,991,500 in view of Mishina, U.S. Pat. No. 5,745,643 and in further view of Tsukamoto et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,796,828. The Applicant disagrees with this ground of rejection.

A. As stated above, Claim 19 (the claim for which Claim 24 depends on) claims an element decoding copy protection information where such copy protection information comprises data used for "determining the display formats available for recording said video information." Examiner cites to a section of

Kanota describing the operation of copy protection detector 25, controller 26, encoder 27, and mixer 28 in view of copyright information signal S₁ and copy generation signals S₂, as to anticipate this claimed feature. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's assertion.

Kanota describes S₁ as part of a signal that determines if, "a video signal is subject to copyright," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 11-15). Similarly, Kanota describes S₂ as information that determines if, "a signal generation of a video signal may be recorded," (Kanota, col. 5, lines 16-20). Neither of these signals S₁ nor S₂ disclose or suggest that such copy protection information is used for "determining the display formats available for recording said video image information," as claimed in Claim 19. Kanota describes the use of S₁ and S₂ in controlling the copying of video information, not the specific display formats available to record video information as claimed in Claim 19.

Examiner writes in the office action regarding S₁ and S₂ by stating that Kanota discloses a copy control for a video signal with copyright signals as superimposed bits in the VBID data of the video signal. Specifically, the Examiner cites to Kanota, "wherein the first bit represents the aspect ratio of the viewable picture that may be displayed from the video signal (e.g., an aspect ratio of 16:9 or an aspect ratio 4:3; and the second bit indicates that a standard system or a letter box system," (Kanota, col. 14, lines 14-24). Applicant notes that Kanota's description of VBID data is used as a means of identifying transmitted video data, not for, "determining the display formats available for recording said video information".

Kanota specifically identifies the aspect ratio information and standard/letter box system as, "the identifying data (the A field) constitutes discrimination data related to the picture signal transmission system" (Kanota, col. 14, lines 16-18). That is, this part of the VBID is used for identifying the contents of a video data, where the S₁ and S₂ control whether a copy can be made of video data for a specific display format. This however does not disclose or suggest such copy signals S₁ and S₂ indicate data, "for determining display formats available for recording said video image information" as claimed in Claim 19.

In addition, the Examiner writes in the Office Action that, "Kanota teaches that S₁ and S₂ are copy generation signals and depending on the display format, the copy generation signals are superimposed in the VBI lines. Kanota suggests that the copy generation may vary according to display format. Depending on the display format chosen, the superposition of the copy generation of signals S₁ and S₂ are determined," (Office Action, page 10, last paragraph). In actuality, Kanota discloses that the, "copyright information and copy generation signals may be superimposed in the non-picture portion of an NTSC signal, a PAL signal, or a high definition (HD) signal," (Kanota, col. 7, lines 22-24). That is, Kanota places information about copy protection in different places of a video signal depending on the color standard such as NTSC, PAL, ATSC (HD) used for broadcasting the video signal. The placement of this information has nothing to do with determining available display formats, as claimed in Claim 19.

Therefore, Kanota, or Mishina, alone or in combination neither disclose nor suggest that such video data, or corresponding copy protection information is "determining the display formats available for recording said video information as claimed in Claim 19, from which Claim 24 depends on.

B. Examiner in the rejection acknowledges that Kanota does not disclose or suggest that claimed element of, "adaptively selecting a display format for recording said video image on a recording medium in response to said decoded copy protection information". Applicant agrees with the Examiner's conclusion.

Examiner then cites to Mishina as disclosing this element of Claim 19. Hence, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to combine Kanota with the teachings of Mishina in order anticipate the claimed features of Claim 19, the independent claim that Claim 24 depends on. Applicant disagrees.

Examiner specifically cites to a copy flag in a video manager table of a DVD video directory which is used to inhibit copying (Mishina, col. 10, lines 51-53) and that the video manager table also has additional information recorded in a video title set information table (VTSI_MAT) 98. This information indicates if a DVD is to be played back is in a letter box format, pan and scan format, or if a conversion is required to be done in either a letter box or pan and scan format

(Mishina, col. 31, line 38 to col. 33, line 14). Applicant notes that the cited to sections of Mishina, as with Kanota, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to copy prevention flag in the video manager operates with the letterbox or pan and scan information to anticipate the claimed features of Claim 19.

Mishina does not indicate that the copy inhibiting flag operates with or in view of the letterbox and/or pan and scan modes that is disclosed in Mishina, in the manner suggested by the Examiner. The letterbox and pan and scan modes in Mishina are used for controlling effectively controlling the playback of a DVD. Specifically, Mishina discloses that a DVD is in either a 3/4 or 9/16 aspect ratio (Mishina, col. 32, lines 28-30). If it is determined that a DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio, the system will "prevent the letter box converter 204 from converting the data into letter box format," (Mishina, col. 32, lines 35-37), as well of a pan and scan process (Mishina, col. 32, lines 38-42).

If a DVD is in a 9/16 aspect ratio, Mishina describes a process where it determines whether an conversion should be done, if a user specifies that the DVD is in a 3/4 aspect ratio and whether the material to be played back is in a pan ad scan format, (Mishina, col. 32, lines 44-64). Mishina nor Kanota, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest that the cited to processes of letterbox or pan and scan by the Examiner represent copy protection information that is used for "adaptively selecting a display format for recording said video image" as, claimed in Claim 19, the independent claim for which Claim 24 depends on.

For the forgoing reasons given above, Applicant submits that Claim 24 is patentable as such claim depends on allowable Claim 19. Applicant requests that the Examiner remove the rejection to this claims.

Applicants request a one-month extension to submit this response under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a). The fee for this extension, and any other fees owed in connection with this paper, is to be charged to deposit account 07-0832.

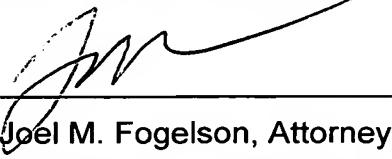
Respectfully submitted,

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RCA89,567 Div. 2

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